in golf stockings?

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The House of Representatives.

The motive for the calling of a Republican caucus to consider the question of the representation of the different States in the House of Representatives is not understood by the portion of the country deeming itself most concerned, namely, the South. For example, the Savannah Press rebukes a conspicuous opponent of the Force bill of 1892, THE SUN, with failure now to understand the negro question. The inability of all situated as THE SUN is to solve satis-

factorily the negro question is implied. The negro problem is not before the Republican caucus at Washington, nor is that meeting called to solve it. The question before the caucus is simply whether strength in Congress is fairly apportioned among the people of the various States. The vote of one man in Maine cannot equal the vote of two men in Georgia, nor can one man in Mississippi have a voice equal to two men in Illinois.

The subject of representation in the National Legislature should be discussed apart from any sectional prejudice or racial trouble

The Democratic Dinner Next Week.

Doubtless the unsleeping eyes of Col. BRYAN are now blinking strongly at the Manhattan Club of this town, and his unsleeping lips ready to discharge hot words at that tabernacle of reorganizers, goldbugs, plutocrats and Democratic Laodiceans. The dinner which the club is going to give on Feb. 22 is not to be a dollar dinner, and consequently is suspicious in itself. A club that loves "the producing classes" as Col. BRYAN is persuaded that he himself loves them, would be careful not to exceed the dollar limit. Besides, the dinner or reception is for the express purpose of considering schemes for reuniting the national Democratic party and healing its multitudinous fractures. Now, Col. BRYAN has no objection to the party's reuniting around and for him and the Kansas City platform. That would be harmony with principle. To reunite or try to reunite by means of a desertion of the immortal principles of 1896 and 1900 would be a base repudiation of the truth as Col. BRYAN sees it, and he would rather shut up for ever than approve such a course. Better defeat than surrender to Mammon and Moloch is his motto. The gentlemen of the Manhattan Club are less ascetic spirits. If they can only find out a way of winning, they will rush along it like the hart for the water brooks.

East, Middle, South and West are to have their representatives and spokesmen at the feast of reunion. The Hon. PATRICK ANDREW COLLINS, a clever man and a good fellow, will talk about As, practically speaking, there is no Democratic party in New England, nor is there likely to be any for some time to come, Gen. COLLINS will have a chance to make a brilliant speech about nothing in particular and everything in general, an opportunity not unwelcome to a subtle orator. The Hon. DAVID BEN-NETT HILL, shrewd as the fox and wise as the serpent, is to have for his theme "The Democracy of the Middle States." Humph! New York and New Jersey used to be interesting territory to the Democrats before the latter became the tail of Populism. Mr. HILL's head is full of plans, able plans, no doubt, for leading the stray sheep back into the fold. But there is Col. BRYAN, a good deal of a shepherd himself, swearing that neither Mr. HILL nor any other man who was doubtful or sulky or mutinous in 1900 has any business piping to the faithful Democratic flock. Mr. HILL is full of reconciliation and harmony. Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. COLER are ready to forgive and be forgiven, to weep on the necks of the silver Democrats, but Col. BRYAN and his inconveniently numerous frie. is are not in the melting mood. They don't propose to be reorganized out of their belief; they object to giving up the best seats on the platform to men who a little while ago were sprinting out of the audience as if the house was on fire. So, ingenious, experienced and deep in the art and science of politics as Mr. HILL is, his remarks about the Democracy of the Middle States will not be received in a tractable spirit by the irreconcilable Bryanites.

Gen. CHARLES E. HOOKER of Mississippi has an easier job. "The Democracy of the South" is the subject of his composition. The Democracy of the South is like that able rock python in the Central Park menagerie who enclosed the horned lizard and the alligator. It can and will swallow anything prescribed by a Democratic National

The name of the powwower for the Western Democracy has not been revealed. Can it be Col. BRYAN? He is the representative Democrat of the West. and the Democratic circuit can't be completed without him.

## Cabinet Office Number Nine.

The Presiden 's Cabinet, like Torsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," may be said to have "just grow'd." The original Cabinet members were five. The office of Secretary of State was the one first created, in July, 1789. That of Secretary of the Treasury was established September 2, that of Secretary of War, combining the affairs of the military and those of the marine, on August 7, and the offices of Postmaster-General and Attorney-

General on September 22, all in the year 1789. These five offices constituted the "original Cabinet" from the members of which the President was authorized, under Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution, to " require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

Such was the historical origin of the Cabinet. There was no direct provision for it in the Constitution other than the one quoted, and all laws or regulations as to Cabinet members, or the order of their succession to the Presidency, in the event of a vacancy in that office and in the Vice-Presidency, are matters of statutory provision.

The office of Secretary of the Navy was created on April 30, 1798; that of Secretary of the Interior, with duties partly taken from the State, Treasury and War Departments, in 1849; and that of Secretary of Agriculture on February 9, 1889. The Senate bill establishing a Secretary of Commerce at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor will, if passed by the House and approved by the President, bring the membership of the Cabinet up to nine.

## The Two Maiden Speeches of Mr. Carmack

A maiden speech in the United States Senate is always an event of both sentimental and psychological interest. This is particularly the case when the previous career of the débutant has not been sufficiently distinguished to give the public in general a measure of his rhetorical prowess. It is especially the case when the newcomer suddenly manifests oratorical aspirations of the most ambitious sort.

Although the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK of Memphis, Tennessee, had served for several years in the House of Representatives, he was not very well known to the country when, at the beginning of the present session, he took the seat formerly occupied by Senator TURLEY. Up to last week he confined his practical statesmanship to the introduction of numerous private claim bills. His industry as the promoter of an unusually large number of such measures was varied only by a single bill of public importance; and that was his bill appropriating \$150,000 for a Federal Building at Greeneville, Tennessee, a town which by the census of 1890 contained just 1,779 inhabitants. We have not at hand the figures for 1900. Then, without warning, Senator Car-MACK emerged last week from his business-like silence and pronounced a most elaborately prepared oration upon the whole question of our national policy and duty in the Philippines.

The refrain of Senator CARMACK'S speech was prophecy of dire disaster to our institutions unless the sovereignty of the Philippines shall be abandoned; and he poured eloquence and sarcasm in particular upon the idea that we have anything to gain commercially by trade with the islands, or by using them as a gateway to China. "Keep American capital at home," said Mr. CARMACK. Here are three selected passages from his oration:

" Our wealth and trade have not been increased by distant possessions; yet our exports are greate; than those of any European nation, while an inter nal commerce surpasses anything of which they have ever dreamed. European nations which for centuries have ridden with bloody hoof over prostrate nations and marked their every advance by aghast at the conquering strides of American merce in all the markets of the world."

" Mr. President, we are now upon the flood tid of prosperity, our revenues are abundant, our people are prosperous and uncomplaining."

" I cannot understand this eagerness to seek new and distant fields of adventure for American capital and enterprise. Instead of wishing to send American capital across the seas and to the other side of the world, I would concentrate all the power and all the energies of the American people to the task of developing the United States of America. When you have done that, sir, you will not have a man or dollar to spare for the Orient or for the tropics."

Unfortunately for the value of Senator CARMACK's advice, and equally unfortunately for the impressiveness of his warnings, this is not the first maiden speech he has delivered in Congress. He made an earlier maiden speech in the House of Representatives at the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. This speech has probably been forgotten by almost everybody, but it can be found in the Record for March 22, 1897. Mr. CARMACK appeared in that Congress as a howling Silverite, a tariff-for-revenue man, and a prophet of misfortune in case the Dingley bill, then pending,

should become law. On that occasion Mr. CARMACK painted the situation in colors which scarcely harmonize with those of his present description of American prosperity. For example, he said of the condition of the American farmers:

"Compelled to sell in open competition with the world, he must buy the necessaries of life in a market where protective laws exclude competition from abroad and trusts and combines have stran gled competition at home. He is thus ground between the upper and nether milistone of competition and monopoly, and crucified between the foreign pauper and the American thief. [Laugh ter and loud applause on the Democratic side.] "

Senator CARMACK now admits, does ne, that the nation is very well off, after four or five years of the Dingley tariff which he pictured in 1897 as the sure and speedy destroyer of national prosperity? We are upon the flood tide of prosperity, he says in his maiden speech as Senator; our resources are abundant. our people are prosperous and uncomplaining. What did he say in his maiden speech in the House, when he was arguing from the free silver point of view the question of enacting this same Ding-

ley tariff? " The economic law that the prices of commod ties are determined by the volume of money, cannot be repealed or reversed by any statute or

any Congress " So far as the great body of the people, and especially the agricultural classes, are concerned. no amount of sophistry can bring them under the alleged benefits of this or any other protective

measure." " Start up all your mills and factories, let them run a full term at the top of their capacity, and in six months you will have glutted the American market, and for all months more the American

highways and meditate upon the beneficence of a protective tariff. [Applause.]

He cannot now understand the eager ness to seek new and distant fields of adventure for American capital and enterprise; he would keep American capital and enterprise at home, would Senator CARMACK? Listen to the philosophy of Representative CARMACK's maiden speech in the House, five years ago:

" Sir. American industry has already grown so great that it can grow no more until it breaks down the walls that confine it to one country and goes out upon the sea."

" We are sometimes told, Mr. Chairman, that w are unpatriotic or un-American, in that we do not fully appreciate the greatness of our country, and ts ability to live within itself. Those who say this themselves underrate the mighty force of American genius when they seek to bind it to a single con

barrier to peaceful commerce, I would strike every shackle from the limbs of trade, and I would leave American genius and enterprise free to adventur forth to the uttermost parts of the earth."

We think that the judgment of impartial students of eloquence will be that Senator CARMACK, in justice to himself, should have refreshed his memory of what he sald in his maiden speech in the House, before proceeding to deliver his maiden speech in the Senate.

For Better City Pavements.

The meeting last Thursday of the President of the Manhattan borough, the Aldermen in the Washington Heights Board of Improvement, and the joint committee representing the drivers and cyclists and automobilists who compose the so-called triple alliance organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of those using the highways, was an event of peculiar interest. The committee submits that the paving of the Kingsbridge road should be undertaken at once; that certain portions of the Boulevard Lafayette need to be looked after; that upon the completion of the Rapid Transit work on Broadway below 135th street, that avenue should be repayed from 119th street, the end of the present pavement, to 157th street; that if the section of 181st street between Boulevard Lafayette and Kingsbridge road were paved, it would complete a direct line of roadway over Washington Bridge to Jerome avenue and The Bronx borough," and would serve well to connect various important thoroughfares with the Hudson River driveway.

The committee also emphasizes the need of scraping and "resurfacing" St. Nicholas avenue between 135th and 155th streets where that avenue, particularly after a storm, is well-nigh impassable. On Seventh avenue from 110th to 142d street the cross walks at many of the intersecting streets project above the level of the pavement to such an extent that they are " a constant source of danger to all vehicles crossing them." Moreover, the bumping of heavy vehicles over the walks destroys completely the pavement adjoining them on both sides and causes deep ruts.

It seemed to be agreed that the sort of pavement most desirable, especially for Broadway and St. Nicholas avenue is macadam. The whole matter, however, has been deferred for a week or so, or until the board can obtain some idea of what the proposed improvements will cost and whether it will be necessary to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an extra appropriation for the purpose. The movement for better highways in the metropolis has begun in earnest.

Take Down the Fiddle and the Bow.

Every man that has music enough in his soul to whistle a "coon" song out of tune will feel his strings trembling and his pipes sighing this week. A great week for music in America. There is to be a prize fiddling contest in Mineral Point, Wis. The sound of the tuning and scraping, the prelude of melodious outbursts, already arises. Let the great imported foreign violinists gather dollars while they may. The good old fiddler, the merry, squeaking fiddler, the proud, perspiring fiddle-till-you-drop fiddler, is putting a handkerchief around his neck and getting ready. Jig it, my hearties! Care killed a cat.

The mighty youth of these United States was cheered by a fiddle. The pioneers, the hunters, the trappers, the flatboatmen, enlivened the long lonely night with its strains. It sang from the dark insides of prairie schooners. It brightened fever-stricken and despairing men on exploring expeditions and in mining camps. It was the life of merrymaking in the youth of JACKson, Lincoln, and all the great men of the earlier generations. JEFFERSON loved to play it. Everybody loved to hear it in those days, except, perhaps, a few pretentious owners of spinets and harpsichords.

In all out-of-the-way and therefore fortunate and original places, it is still the best-loved instrument; and the skilled and enthusiastic fiddler is always sure of applause, of an honorarium as bountiful and liberal as the entertained can afford, and, at the worst, of a double portion of moonshine or other wine of the country.

We should like to be in Mineral Point and hear "The Arkansaw Traveller" and other fine old American classics. In the words of the Hon. BOB TAYLOR, who fiddled himself into the Governorship of Tennessee:

" All-conquering fiddles, sing and squeakt Lift higher, O Eagle, that proud beak! Where now is JANNY KUBELIK!"

We hate to say it, but it must be said. There is an amazing rumor that the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, M. C., a tribune of the people from Pike county, Mo., has become a pingpongist or ping-ponger and is swatting the celluloid ball with all the might of his herculean arm. If the rumor be true, as we cannot believe, what will be the emotions of Pike county, what the surprise and wrath of Bowling Green? Shall a Pike county statesman whose heart beats ever true to 16 to 1 and Jacksonian-Bryanian Democracy devote to ping-pong, that imported London dissipation of plutocrats, the hours that should be given to deep usings upon the wrongs of the people

and the slipperiness of GUM SHOR BILL? What is the country coming to? How long will it be before Joz Bailey's legs. CELAIN AND POTTERY.

Senator Hoan's bill increases the salaries of all Senators and all Representatives from \$5,000 to \$15,000 annually. The increase takes effect as soon as the bill becomes

The increase famous in political history as the "Salary grab" of 1873 was from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and was retroactive. That increase stood for ten months. It was repealed in January, 1874.

Among the signers of the petition preented in the Senate by Mr. Hoar the other day, asking for the suspension of hostilities in the Philippines, are the Hon. CARL SCHURZ, the Wanderer; the Hon. Judson HARMON, once known as the best-dressed man in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet; the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, a leading authority on pocket gophers; Mr. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, a believer in altruism for nations as well as for individuals; MARK TWAIN, never so humorous as when he makes a foray into politics; the Rev. CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, who never suspends hostilities himself; the Hon. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, who wars against unfortunate persons who dare to bear his illustrious name; Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS, a charming writer about chipmunks, and the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the Mad Mullah of Massachusetts.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal asserts that Senator CARMACK, the Hon. "ED CARMACK, is a man of the people. He is one of God's rare souls who rise above and ecome superior to environment and force tardy recognition from unwilling minds. He is a living evidence that there is still some spiritual potentiality in manhood." and so on. Readers of the spiritually potent ED CARMACK'S recent speech on the Philip-pines will be inclined to call him a halfbaked soul rather than a rare one

Thus far into the bowels of the South the Cook County Democracy has marched on without impediment. One continuous round of lunch and punch, red fire and red iquor. It is curlous to notice that at every station where the Chicago statesmen are expected, the local authorities take the precaution to have a big platoon of police

The Hon. GEORGE TURNER, fusionist and Senator in Congress from Washington, is trying to paint the country red. He cries that whether or not we have the truth from the Philippines, "we have more than enough to bring the blush of shame to every American who loves his country. Mr. TURNER has lived so long in the flame of the Hon. JIM HAM LEWIS'S pink whiskers that it is natural for him to see the United States a-blush.

The Supreme Court and Negligence Suits. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two committees of the Bar Association yesterday made a joint report that the Trial Term in this county are greatly congested, they recommending as the immediate remedy therefor that the jurisdiction of the City Court be extended to all negligence suits without limitation on the amount involved, and that the Supreme Court be empowered to transfer all negligence suits to the City

The remedy suggested by the committees is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. When a professional man, business man or wage-earner without accumulated property dent it is a more serious matter to him than an action involving property or contracts, because it involves all that he has left, while because it involves all that he has left, while actions on contract or about property usually involve only a part of what one owns, and do not involve his whole future earning capacity. A person whose life is ruined by an accident ought, therefore, to be allowed to try his cause in the highest court of original jurisdiction. To constitute an inferior court of limited furfisdiction the forum in which such claims are to be tried tends to establish an artificial class distinction which is contrary to our republican institutions.

Moreover, when in 1874 the Legislature

Moreover, when in 1874 the Legislature attempted to authorize any court of record in its discretion to transfer causes to the Marine Court (the predecessor of the present City Court) the Court of Appeals held that such a compulsory transfer was unconstitutional (Laws 1874, Chap. 545, 34: Alexander vs. Bennett, 60, N. Y., 204), HENRY A. FORSTER. NEW YORE, Feb. 8.

Rifle Marksmanship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's SUN Mr. Rice asks about the marksmanship of Gen. Morgan's riflemen and if it is true that they could oleave a squirrel's head at 300 yards. Such yarns as that are rot and on a par with some of the things we read about Western scouts who are all greatly overrated as marksmen: else why don't we hear of

them competing in matches?

Our marksmen to-day are far ahead of any of Morgan's men, as they have better rifles and ammunition, yet none of them would wager on hitting a squirrel at 30) yards. I doubt if a squirrel can be seen at that distance.

To show how much overrated some of the old-

time Western marksmen were, I will recall an in-cident that happened during the Centennial at Philadelphia and to which I was a witness.

"Texas Jack," a scout with long hair and a reputation as long as his hair, visited that city and soon had every one talking about his wonderful skill with a rifle. This talk resulted in a match being made between him and Frank Butler, a boy who wa attracting some attention as a rifle shot. The result was that Butler won everything Jack had even to the rifle he was shooting with.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8. JAMES A. HEARN.

Columbia, Barnard and the Tank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the question of admitting women to the Columbia University swimming tank, I should like to say that some of the arguments advanced in support of the innovation are based upon a misapprehension of the facts.

When it is said that Columbia students used Bar nard Theatre, and for this reason are not justified in opposing the admission of female students to their tank, a false impression is created. Barnard Theatre is never used by Columbia organizations except in conjunction with Barnard organizations, and all such events as the Soph Show, the 'Varsity Show and debates are held in buildings rented by the students for the purpose. And we can see in this no argument for throwing open the Columbia tank for the use of women on evenings when it

tank for the use of women on evenings when it could be used by the men.

We do not oppose this action because it gives additional privileges to the women, but because it curtails the privileges of Columbia men, and is one more step toward conditions which members of both institutions hope may never be expernced on the Heights. A STUDENT.

Modern Instances. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The name of Hard Munns, a respected citizent of Cowlesville, N. Y., is presented for enrollment among your galaxy of celebrities BUPPALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just re-ceived from West Point, Ga., a circular signed by Mr. Glass Hogg of that town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cyrene Wambo, of Ramsey's, N. J., stands freezing outside. Won't you open the door and let him in. JOSEPH MILLER. JERSET CITY, Peb. 9.

## The Pretty Girls of Limerick. From the St. James's Gazette.

There is a freshness of face, lustrousness of eyes, healthfulness of color and complexion about the Limerick girls that carry off the sweepstakes Limerick girls that carry off the aweepstakes trophy. The girls of Cork and of the Lakes—in fact, of the country all the way down from Dublinare somewhat of the Limerick order. In form they constitute a happy medium between the rotund English maids across one channel and the sylphlike Parisian demoiselles beyond the other. But the Limerick face is the perfection of female beauty

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE POR-

An exhibition of Chinese art objects is on view in the galleries of the American Art Association previous to their sale, which commences on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 12. They have been received during the past year by the art use of Thomas B. Clarke, from its agents in China, and include single-color as well as decorated porcelain and pottery, and objects in jade, jadeite, crystal, amber and glass.

There are pieces here to interest the

onnoisseur and collector, offering an opportunity to complete the sequence or round out the completeness of his collection; and pieces, in large numbers, that will supply the incentive and chance for commencing a collection, while there is also an infusion of those specimens which people can afford to buy as separate objects of embellishment for their homes. It is in fact an exceedingly well-selected collection, seemingly free from the reproach of having been got together simply for the purposes of a sale; a collection which has been gathered and arranged with knowledge and taste. The articles, however, are offered without a warranty Every collector understands the reasonableness of this. The Chinese for ages have been such clever copyists of the choic est antiques, not hesitating to reproduce even the marks, that there are plenty of cases on record of experts having been deceived. The famous connoisseur, M. Granddidier, in Paris will point to specimens in his superb collection, which have been discovered to be copies, and will add that he prizes them notwithstanding for their intrinsic beauty. So the lack of warranty is but a frank admission of the difficulties that beset the collector and throws no suspicion on the thoroughness of the expert skill employed in gathering this array. And of its general character one may say without hesitation that the collection offers a particularly fresh and unjaded impression: it is full of good things of stirring interest and without any trace of

stirring interest and without any trace of things being put in to swell the sale.

Surely one of the fairest pages in the history of art is that of Chinese keramics and their Japanese derivative. Centuries of earnest endeavor always with beauty for its ideal, distinguished by an acuteness of sensibility to the subtlest as well as to the bold manifestations of beauty and testifying to a patient striving after perfection, almost superhuman as judged by our own experiences, have built up a monument to man's need of the beautiful, that is in its way unrivalled. It is, moreover, an essentially human monument, bearing on its face the records of successive phases of the national progress, of the people's religious beliefs, pastimes and imaginings, records also of the personal devotion of the artist, as he shaped the form and decorrecords also of the personal devotion of the artist, as he shaped the form and decor-ated it, watched the fate of each piece through its fiery ordeal in the kiln, and re-joiced in the success of his carefully de-vised plans or turned his apparent failures into successes of another kind. To visit an exhibition of Chinese porcelain and pottery, if one would but see it so, is like trave. sing a garden, wherein the foliage trave sing a garden, wherein the foliage plants or flowers, are all of them choice products of human skill and devotion, not products of human salu and devotion, not effusively scattered over the whole, but ap-plied individually, knowingly and lovingly. Shall we sweep our gaze around and mur-mur meaninglessly "How beautiful!". or linger with intelligent sympathy over each bed of flowers, and find enjoyment in separ-ate specimens of beauty? Among the oldest examples here shown

Among the oldest examples here shown Among the oldest examples here shown are some vases and bottles of the Han dynasty, B. C. 202 to A. D. 220. These are of pottery, with a coarse richness of glaze that is in many parts worn away, so as to disclose the red or buff clay body. They are mostly found in tombs and have come in contact with the earth, its chemical action affecting the glaze and producing in some instances, the iridescent qualities action affecting the glaze and producing action affecting the glaze and producing in some instances, the iridescent qualities of old glass. Several of these examples are of curious shape, resembling a lantern with cylindrical body, supported upon these knobby feet composed of crouching these knobby feet composed of crouching the second control of the control that three knobby feet composed of crouching figures, and with a pagoda-like roof that has ribs radiating from a hole in the top; evidently used for perfumes or incense bearing. Arranged in the same case with bearing. Arranged in the same case with these are some examples of the Sung pot-tery, A. D. 960-1279; a notable piece being a large globular vase (No. 142), modelled with concentric bands and having on its pale blue gr ornament, edged with purple, a device that reappears on the interior of a bowl (No. 144). All these specimens carry us back very closely to the primitive feeling

(No. 144). All these specimens carry us back very closely to the primitive feeling of pottery, are intensely interesting in their associations and present some beautiful features of color, modified by time. Threading one's way with some attempt at historical sequence, one should note a garden seat of the Yuan era, 1280-1367; an example of reticulated decoration, where the ornament is perforated, showing through its net work of design the inner body or core to which it is attached at top and bottom.

Among the garden seats and jardinières will also be found several very choice examples (notably Nos. 702, 703, 710, 713) of the Ming period, which extended through the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centfries. This is probably the golden age of the art; not the period of most elaborate imaginings, but of best regard for form, color and propriety of decoration. To this era belong some of the magnificent blue and white specimens, the special glory of the period, perhaps. The visitor to the exhibition will find most of these examples upstairs and will be able to enjoy for himself the dignified simplicity of their shapes, the pure transparency of the white glaze, the quality and tone of the blue and the luxuriant restraint, if the expression is allowable, with which the figures, symbolic ornaments and decoration are applied. Nor should he overlook the celadons of this

luxuriant restraint. If the expression is allowable, with which the figures, symbolic ornaments and decoration are applied. Nor should he overlook the celadons of this period or a group of choice vases of various colors, numbered 131-135.

Commencing with No. 66, are five specimens of red porcelain of the late sixteenth century, which form a link with the whites and tea-leaf varieties of the following century. In both these latter the feeling for purity of tone, and the sensitiveness to the charm of varying dulness or lustre in the glaze, are still to be found; as also in the peach blooms and ashes of roses that garnish a case, numbered 519-528; as also, if one is to single out an individual specimen, in a superb Sang de Bœuf vase, numbered 559. Another fine museum piece is No. 366, which introduces us to the more elaborate decorations of this and the succeeding century. It is embellished in five colors with a profusion of ornaments that yet does not over-

the air above a tomb, beside which a young soldier sits with his head bowed in sleep, while an angel stands by with arm extended toward the sepulchre. A stream of golden warmth, as from a low westering sun, pours in from the left of the composition, catching with flutes of light the parti-colored fringe that hangs below the youth's leather corselet and bathing the yellow and rose drapery of the angel in a flood of liquid fervor. The light touches the towers of a bridge in the landscape of the middle distance and rests upon the blue mountain tops, some of its after warmth seeming to linger even in the deep velvety greens and yellow greens of the shadowed valley; while, above, it deepens to blue the shadowed parts of the Saviour's white robe, and lifts by its underglow the blue and purple clouds. As a whole and in one particular this window is a memorable example of Mr. La Farge's art. The color scheme, indescribably brilliant in certain passages, has in its ensemble a depth and fulness of emotional suggestion, as serious and elevated as it is sensuously impressive. Just below the Saviour's foot, however, is a passage of pale blue, flurred with white, which seems in too high a key. It contains, possibly, too much light, and of white light at that, to be reasonable from a naturalistic standpoint, for the sun, being low, the light in the farther sky would surely be brighter in the upper than in the lower region of the heaven. But this might pass, if the spot did not draw out of the ensemble, bringing itself into a prominence that seems to interrupt the concerted movement of color in the rest of the composition. I may be wrong but this passage seems to be a disturbance to the harmony that otherwise is extraordinarily full of grandeur and sweep of movement. A particular feature of this window is the composition. I may be wrong but this passage seems to be a disturbance to the harmony that otherwise is extraordinarily full of grandeur and sweep of movement. A particular feature of this window is the magnificent use of landscape motive at once so rich in color, so admirably designed and fitting with such complete propriety of design and feeling into the pattern and spirit of the whole.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PRESERVE. Plans for a Great Game Preserve in the

Heart of the Rocky Mountains. QUEERC, Feb. 7 .- Both the large and the mall game of the various provinces of the Dominion will be represented in a national park which it is proposed to establish. in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Several reasons have combined to influence the Canadian Government to favor this

project. In the first place, the park is intended serve as an asylum and breeding ground for those magnificent varieties of big game which there is reason to fear are about to become extinct. In this category are the buffalo and the mountain lion. The Rocky Mountain goat is also reported

to be growing exceedingly scarce. Then the park is expected to be a great centre of attraction for visitors, especially hose interested in the study of natural history, as well as to sportsmen. There is already a small park at Banff, where the national preserve is to be established, but at present it contains only about 250 square

at present it contains only about 250 square miles of territory, while the intention is to set apart a reserve of at least ten times that extent. The park will not contain less than about 3,000 square miles.

The territory to be selected is admirably adapted for the purpose, for while it includes some of the wildest and grandest of Canadian scenery, the land is entirely unfit for settlement. It consists of both mountain and dale, and includes the famous Yoho Valley.

mountain and dale, and includes the famous Yoho Valley.

The Government will stock the park with every variety of wild animal known to be native to Canada. Such as are not inimical to the well-being of other varieties will be turned loose in the park, while enclosures will be made for dangerous specimens and for those which are likely to stray beyond the limits of the preserve.

The superintendent of the park has been sent to New York, where he has carefully studied the system followed at the New York Zoölogical Park for the care and custody of the various specimens.

As an instance of what has already been accomplished at Banfi it may be mentioned that the small band of buffaloes placed in the park a short time ago have already increased to thirty-one in number. Besides these bison, the authorities have already a increased to thirty-one in number. Besides these bison, the authorities have already a number of deer, moose, elk and Angora goats as the nucleus of a collection.

goats as the nucleus of a collection.

Arrangements are now under way for securing specimens of wolves and bears, for which recourse must be had to Indian hunters. Orders have also been given for mountain lions, but it is feared that very great difficulty will be experienced in filling this order for the specimens are not only becoming exceedingly scarce, but are at all times very difficult to capture. It will take some years properly to stock It will take some years properly to stock this enormous park, but within the next decade it is hoped that Canada will own one of the best game preserves and most remarkable menageries of wild animals

## 20 YEARS IN CHRIST CHURCH. The Rev. Dr. James H. Danlington's Long

Services in Williamsburg. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Williamsburg, celebrated yesterday his twenty years' connection with that parish. There was a special musical programme and at the morning service Bishop Burgess preached on a minister's work in church. preached on a minister's work in church.
At the evening service Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker
Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly
Rest, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck, Archdeacon of Westchester; the Rev. Dr. Henry
C. Swentzel, the Rev. Turner
and the Rev. Dr. Myrick spoke.

WONDERFUL MEMORIZING. Feats of Memory Accomplished by Clerks

in the Railway Postal Service. From the Chicago Record-Herald. Millions of people are complaining nowadays of being taxed financially, but an army of men in the employ of Uncle Sam are burdened with a mental practice unheard of, as regards extent, in any other country in the world. Things that a railway postal clerk must remember have increased in such vol-ume that one would think that every cell of his brain would be filled with the name of a post office and a railway connection, and the wonder is that the clerk's mind does not falter under the pressure. Despite these facts cases of insanity among this

the charm of varying duiness or lustre in the clarks, are still to be found; as also in the peach blooms and ashes of roses that garnish a case, numbered 319-528; as also, if one is to single out an individual specimen, in a superb Sang de Bœuf vase, numbered 559. Another fine museum piece is No. 366, which introduces us to the more elaborate decorations of this and the succeeding century. It is embellished in five colors with a profusion of ornaments that yet does not overstep the limits of reserve and presents an ensemble of delicate refinement. In the cases upstairs will be found examples of the more elaborate ornamentation; in some of which the decoration is a most intricate enamelled mosaic, and one notes with interest how in some of these the influence of the Persian treatment of floral decoration is clearly evident.

In one of the upper galleries is disposed a chronological collection of Chinese plaques ranging from the second to the eighteenth century. Particularly fascinating examples are: a Han dish (731), a flued plate of the Sung era (732), a shagreen plaque (739), one with a tea leaf glizze (744), and several with celadon (746 and 757-759). Among the snuff bottles, also, and the carvings in jade and other stones the collector of cabinet pieces will find much to stimulate the desire of possession.

One has only been able to hint, with possible suggestiveness, at a few of the phases of interest in this admirable collection; admirable, because it is of the kind that is broadening and devpening the taste of the American public and offering to American purchasers opportunities for the cultivation of intelligent and serious connoissured in the superbolastic possible suggestiveness, at a few of the phases of indulging it further.

A NEW WINDOW BY JOHN LA FARGE.

In Mr. Wright's studio on the south side of Washington Square will remain on exhibition for a few days only a new window, designed by John La Farge for Trinity Church, Boston.

Narrow and high with circular top, it represents the Baviour's figure

OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Reflections Suggested by Librarian Putnam's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The erection of the new building for the Library of Congress and the transfer to it of the collect. ions of the library did more than provide new quarters for the books; it offered the opportunity, never obtainable in the cramped cooms in the Capitol, to make the library more than a mere annex to Congress-to make it national, as the library of the British Museum is national-as the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris are national. The change in administration helped the change in the character of the library, too. The relief of Mr Spofford, for thirty years librarian in title but in effect the walking catalogue of the collection and the copyright clerk, and the death of the distinguished politician obtruded into the place of librarian, made way for the appointment of a man trained in modern methods, of many years' political experience, and withal With his appointment in April, 1899, the Library of Congress may be said to have begun its progress toward becoming a real national library The annual report of the present librarian shows how that

progress continues.

A fire in the Capitol on Dec 24, 1851, destroyed more than half of the collection then existing, leaving only 20,000 volumes. Since then considerably more than one million volumes have been received, until on June 30, 1901, there were 1,071,647 volumes, besides manuscripts, charts and maps, pieces of music, prints, and law books. The Library of Congress is now one of the large libraries of the world.

From 1846, the law has required that two copies of all books and other articles copyrighted must be deposited in the Library of Congress; and to many persons it must have seemed as if this continuous deposit of books would suffice to make the library important. It has done so, of course, so far as private American publications are concerned, and since 1891. so far as foreign works copyrighted here are concerned. But these two sources are not enough in themselves. The law did not provide constant means of obtaining foreign books, or, until recently, even of works issued by the Government. The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa had, and may still have, a much more complete file of American official publications than the Library of Congress.

Before the new building was occupied however, steps had been taken to increase the library in a more general way; the report shows with what success. Of total accessions of 76,481 volumes acquired dur-

accessions of 76,481 volumes acquired during the fiscal year 1901, only 7,933 were copyright deposits, while 26,194 were purchases, 8,478 were acquired by international exchange, and 9,678 were received as gifts.

Apart from its extension of its field by the aid of appropriations for buying books, the present librarian has tried to make the Library of Congress more useful to the people at large. The right to borrow books is properly limited to those having an official position, but the reading room is open to any person, without reference or credentials of any kind. Besides the main reading room there are divisions where reading room there are divisions where periodicals, documents, manuscripts, maps and charts, music and prints may be consulted: there is a law library of nearly 100, one volumes, and a reading room for the blind, where—an innovation in library management—readings and recitals are given daily. More than 10,000 blind persons availed themselves of the books provided for their use during the year 1901.

for their use during the year 1901.

Further than these branches of activity, the librarian has offered to supply catalogue cards to other libraries at certain fixed rates, and has developed the system of international exchanges very largely. By this system the library now receives regularly all official publications issued by some forty different countries.

ome forty different countries.

The position of the collection as the covernment depository of books and the Government depository of books and the absence of any comprehensive plan of development on the part of Congress have hindered persons from giving to the library anything but books. It has never received a gift of money, "not a single gift, therefore," says the librarian, "which added to its collections by deliberate selection." The librarian notes that at sales of manuscripts "it rarely secures more than one scripts "it rarely secures more than one in four of the items appears that the absolute dependence of the library upon Congress has been a source of weakness as well as of strength, but that on the whole the development has been very one-sided. But with the new building, an administration which is safeguarding the collections and making them useful, and by such expenditures as it can make in acquiring material, it is hoped that gifts of money as well as of books may be at-tracted, as they have been to the great English national library, that of the British Museum, "largely for the distinction of association and service with a collection association and service with a collection

already the most distinguished in the The librarian under whom the Library of Congress is becoming worthy of its new building is Mr. Herbert Putnam. Under his direction, the collection of books in Washington is becoming in fact, if not in name, a national library, and taking its place among the great national collections

of the world

The Statue of Sunset Cox. To the Epitor of The Sun—Sir: In passing through Eighth street near Fourth avenue I have frequently noticed the statue of a fine looking man completely surrounded (about eight feet high) with old paving stones and other refuse mathigh) with old paving stones and other leaves had ter. I have wondered whom the statue was intended to honor. To day I was enlightened on the subject. While looking at it two gentlement came up and like myself were admiring the bronze figure. The first asked who it was. The second answered that it was a man of the name of Cox, inventor of trap block pavement, whose dying the first ten thousand block of request was that the first ten thousand block of stone should be laid around his monument. This information was new to me and will be news to

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Slamese Ant Cavalry.

From the St. James's Gazette. Not long as a French explorer, M. Charles Meissen, in travelling through Slam observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. These ants were much engaged in travelling: they lived in a damp places and went in troops. This surprise he noticed among them from time time an occasional ant which was much largitime the others and moved at a much swifter pace. and each of these larger ants, M. Melssen sav always carried one of the gray ants on its back This discovery led him to watch their movements closely. He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accom-panied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and deon one of these larger ants. The mounted are tached himself now and then from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedition. The explorer was satisfied from his observation that this species of ant employs a larger antipossibly a drone of the same apecies, though he had no means of proving this—as we employ to the order to the upon though searcely more than one and to ride upon, though scarcely more than one ant

in each colony seems to be provided with a mount The Guns of the Mikasa.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The trials of the improved Elswick gun mountings for the barbette guns of the Japanese battle. ship Mikasa seem to prove that they are a long way in advance of anything yet in use in our pays-From the after barbette, firing unalmed shots, the gun was on one occasion loaded and fired in 30 w onds, an improvement of 12 seconds on the best pre-vious performance. But the most remarkable result was achieved by the forward barbette, which, firing almed rounds from one gun, got off three shots in a net period of 97 seconds, or at an average rate of one round in 33 1-3 seconds. As, however, the gun's crew were merely a scratch lot, it is probable that the Mikasa will beat this performance in th future. She will at any rate, approach the rate of two rounds per gun per minute, which mean that from her four 12-inch guns alone she w able to hurl three tons of steel at an opponent with

The curest and best of Blood Purifices & Saysa'